









FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

**F**OR SALE—TISH—KINGO CIGAR.

**F**OR SALE—25 POUNDS FLOUR, 40 CENTS.

**F**OR SALE—BAZOOKA; CHEAP FOR CASH.  
Address Z 10, Nevada.

**F**OR SALE—COMPLETE BUTHERS CIGAR CASE.

**F**OR SALE—NEW PNEUMATIC BICYCLE, cheap. 174 S. Mississippi.

**F**OR SALE—OARLAND STONE, NEARLY NEW, 1000 lbs. weight.

**F**OR SALE—MEAT BLOCKS—1000 lbs. yard, close. 70 Lockersite st.

**F**OR SALE—SAFETY BICYCLE. WHEELS 26 INCHES.

**F**OR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, good as dirt; cheap. 106 Indiana ave.

**F**OR SALE—RESTAURANT; GOOD TRADE; 1000 SEAT. 307 N. Alabama.

**F**OR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—ill-health. Address Z 12, Nevada.

**F**OR SALE—HOUSE OF SEVENTEEN ROOMS. 1000 SEAT. 307 N. Alabama.

**F**OR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. Call on O. M. CAMPBELL 193 S. Illinois.

**F**OR SALE—SMALL GROCERY. CHEAP. 2001 PEARO, other business. 185 Indiana ave.

**F**OR SALE—ROSEWOOD PIANO, \$80; E. J. KENTON. YULGICHEN, URGENTLY OFFERS.

**F**OR SALE—THREE HUNDRED VICTOR hot-drum; prices low. VICTOR.

**FOR SALE—FIFTY VICTOR ROTARY** I  
verizers and clod crushers. **VICTOR FO**  
**BRY.**

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**FOR SALE—CASH REGISTER; SELF-**

ing; very cheap. Kistner's shoe store,  
Illinois.  
**F**OR SALE—LOT OF SECOND-HAND BR  
SCHWEIKLE & PRANGE, 424 E. W  
linton st.  
**F**OR SALE—GROCERY—SMALL LIVE ST  
—Good living for a worker. Call N  
Birch ave.  
**F**OR SALE—SMALL GROCERY, GOOD  
cation; at reasonable price. Address Z  
care News.

**FOR SALE—ONE LOT OF BUGGY TO**  
 2053 Illinois  
**FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK GROCERY**  
 fixtures, butcher tools and ice chest  
 11  
**FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN**  
 for fifteen days at Lion Martel Hou  
 11  
**FOR SALE—FLOUR, FEED AND FRUIT**  
 business; trade established. Call at  
 11  
**FOR SALE—ICE-CREAM AND CONE**  
 Honey stand; very cheap. Algonia 3  
 No. 1  
**FOR SALE—PINK-TONED UPRIGHT**  
 High used \$125; great bargain. WUL  
 No. 1  
**FOR SALE—GROCERY ON NORTH G**  
 good location; stock in nice shape; good t  
 Call at  
**FOR SALE—FOUR-HIGH BARRIE**  
 all fitted up, with trade. In good locati  
 Call at  
**FOR SALE—WORKS OF ART, OLD CH**  
 engravings, books and other matters.  
 Call at

**FOR SALE—\$25—TO BE MOVED OFF T**  
lot; good office building, 12x20 feet.  
Virginia ave. DR. W. E. JEFFRIES.

**FOR SALE—COLUMBIA RAGER (NE**  
leptical pocket, 72 gears; cash of  
194 West Washington st. W. SOTHERLA

**FOR SALE—FORTY TO FIFTY ONE-H**  
dred dollar shares; paying manufac  
business; dividend guaranteed. Address N  
News.

**FOR SALE—FINE-TONED, UPRIGHT PI**

**FOR SALE—HAYEN'S CONDITION P**  
ders: best in the world for poultry and ho  
NOEL BROS. FLOUR AND FEED COMP  
69 N. Illinois.

**FOR SALE—FIVE ROOMS NEW-OAK F**  
niture, carpets, matting, stoves, etc.  
ready for housekeeping; one-half price; cas  
payments. Address V 12, Newa.

**FOR SALE—A BARGAIN RESTAURANT** in good location in Indianapolis also being sold with sleeping apartments to rent, reasonable price. Address lock box 113, Tipton Ind.

**FOR SALE—SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES** fitted on scientific principles. Prices in range from 50c up in gold, from \$4 up, at LEO L. DOB, optician, 62 E. Market st., opposite 1st office.

**FOR SALE—DECKER BROS.' PIANO, G** as new, \$185; terms \$15 cash, \$6 a month; also Chickering piano, \$125; regu-

**FOR SALE—**  
Cot, pillow and blanket.

**FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LEASE**  
ground and side-track, now occupied by  
Indianapolis Foundry Company. Rates and  
sists, and Big Four railway; conveniently loc-  
ated for manufacturing business requiring good work-  
ing facilities. Can give possession August 1.  
Address: INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY CO.  
P. O. BOX 57, Bates 44.

ON SALE—THE ENCAMPMENT IS OPENING, and it will be wise to prepare for friends in advance. We will help you do so, selling folding beds and cots at exactly half price for one week only.

\$20.00 solid oak folding beds,	\$10.00 each
15.00 " " " " " "	7.50 "
10.00 " " " " " "	5.00 "
2.00 woven-wire cots,	1.00 "
1.00 canvas-covered cots,	.50 "

We have a lot of the above goods, bought from a large manufacturer at less than cost of distribution.

**FOR SALE--**  
Special sale prices Friday and Saturday on  
Special sale prices Friday and Saturday on  
Special sale prices Friday and Saturday on  
Special sale prices Friday and Saturday on  
**TEAS TEAS TEAS**  
A fine green gunpowder T 35c a pound.  
A fine green Imperial T 35c a pound.  
A fine green T 35c a pound.

A fine green Young Hyson T 35c a pound.  
A fine black Oolong T 35c a pound.  
A fine black English Breakfast T 35c a pound.  
A fine basket-fired (uncolored) Japan T 35c a pound.  
A fine green Japan T 35c a pound.  
A fine mixed T 35c a pound.  
Come in and examine these teas. Quality guaranteed.

These were never sold in this city for  
 than 50c and 60c a pound. They are im-  
 direct by us, and the prices cannot be dupli-  
 They will surprise you. Fresh teas. You  
 get them right out of the original chests.

COFFEES  
 COFFEES  
 COFFEES

We will serve you up a few prices on  
 that we know will interest everyone that  
 that article. For Friday and Saturday we will  
 you.

A choice roast No. 1 coffee at

A better grade of Rio coffee at 20c a pound.  
 Best Golden green Rio at 23c a pound.  
 A genuine green O. G. Java coffee at 25c a pound.  
 A good fresh roasted Rio coffee at 27c a pound.  
 A better grade of roasted Rio coffee at 28c a pound.  
 Why purchase package coffees that have

Roasted perhaps some six or eight months, you can buy coffees fresh roasted at the best prices and see just what you are getting. As a member, we carry every grade of coffee on the market, from the cheapest to the finest Arabica Mocha, and can suit you in prices and quality.

SUGARS  
SUGARS  
SUGARS

Here are a couple of "big bargains" that interest you:  
17 lb best standard

19 lbs best white sugar for \$1.  
Come in and examine the elegant and ne presents we present pon free with every poa Thea-Nectar tea and baking powder.  
PURE GROUND SPICES.  
Take advantage of this special sale. It lasts two days. Such prices were never mean taining the quality of the goods offered into sideration.  
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA O



## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893.

## A TRUCE TO POLITICS.

THE man who attempts to inject politics into the present situation in Congress should be summarily suppressed. Of course the Sherman law has a political aspect, but this is not now important. There is only one thing for Congress to do, and that is to kill this law. It does not now matter who is responsible for it, and all discussion upon this point is wholly profane. We are not trying to punish any man or party; our great and only aim should be to save the country, and there is now a literal truth in the application of that phrase here. We believe that repeal will win, but it is idle to deny that the good cause may be much endangered by political recrimination. It will certainly be delayed, and people are in no mood to be trifled with. The gentlemen at Washington should understand this. They are supposed to be statesmen and to appreciate the needs of the country. And we can assure them, if they do not know it already, that the country needs nothing less than it does a long political debate. What it wants is action, and very prompt action at that. Eloquence is not at all in demand. There will not be a speech delivered that will change a single vote. Nor does the country at large need enlightenment. It has been through the mill. So we hope that there will be an early vote.

It does seem that a conclusion should be reached by the 22d of the month. There are only two things which stand in the way, the propensity to talk and the madness of partisanship. Of course both sides should have a fair hearing, but this does not mean that every word of orator should be allowed to darken counsel with words. Two speeches on a side are quite enough. To any man who is disposed to yield to the promptings of a narrow partisanship, we would commend these wise and patriotic words of the message: "This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It concerns every business and calling, and enters every household in the land." Will Congress rise to this level? Mr. Cleveland might almost have been excused for attempting to make political capital out of the situation. He has been most unjustly criticized by the opposition press and by demagogues and bankrupt statesmen, but he does not jeopard the interests of the country even to vindicate himself. On the contrary, he magnanimously speaks of the Sherman law as one "which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after the long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative." That is the state of mind which our representatives should try to cultivate. And if they will tame their tongues and their tempers, and go to work like men who feel the responsibility which rests upon them, they can accomplish more good than has been wrought by any Congress since the one which passed the resumption act.

## TAKE THEM OFF THE EARTH!

THE proposition to tax the telephone and telephone poles was, at the recent meeting of the Council, referred to the committee on judiciary. We hope the committee on judiciary will incontinently kill it, and that we shall never hear again of such a proposition; unless, indeed, the tax should be made so monstrously high as to tax them off the face of the earth. That is what we want. We want them off the face of the earth. There is not room for them on it in a city. Other cities that have telephone and telephone systems do not have them. We ought not to have them. They should be put under the ground. We should have no more of this forest of wood and man of wires that disfigure our streets and render impossible proper fire protection to buildings. The idea of proposing at this date to tax telephone and telephone poles is about as far behind the time as it would be to issue a charter for a male street car system. Cities everywhere are getting rid of these poles or have got rid of them. Indianapolis simply lags behind in this as she does in so many other things. It seems to us that it is an impeachment of the wisdom of our Council that a matter of this kind can be taken up and gravely debated. It should be incontinently killed and in its stead there should be an ordinance abolishing telephone and telephone poles. We compel the electric lighting companies to put their wires underground, and we should compel the telephone and telephone companies similarly to dispose of their wires. Then we should remove all the poles and so have our streets like the streets of other cities. We urge upon the Council to stop this fantastic project of taxing these poles and to adopt an ordinance abolishing them.

WHAT DOES HE KNOW ABOUT IT? AFTER praising Mr. Cleveland's message, Governor Matthews says, as reported in THE NEWS yesterday: "While it will be construed as favoring the single standard too strongly to suit the West, including a majority of the people of Indiana, yet all will admit its ability as a state paper." What does Governor Matthews know about the opinions of the "majority of the people of Indiana?" What is his authority for this statement? What opportunities has he for informing himself upon the subject? It is, perhaps, rather a blunt way of putting it, but we do not believe that the Governor knows what he is talking about. Indiana has been too long misrepresented by her public men. She never was one-half as greenback crazy as were her political chieftains. In spite of politicians and party platforms, it is very doubtful whether she was ever for the free coinage of silver. Certainly she is not in favor of it now. And everyone will remember how doggedly and successfully she resisted the attempts of her wise men to force Mr. Gray upon her as a presidential candidate.

In regard to the Governor's remark, we wish to say that we have read the newspapers very carefully, and if they are any index to public feeling, "the majority of the people of Indiana" approve the President's message from beginning to

end, without any reservation whatever. There is not a word or a comma that they would have changed. Of course, they are not quite unanimous. We have a few Populists and politicians. But the people of Indiana are heart and soul with Mr. Cleveland in his fight for honest money. They are not bothering themselves about "standards," but even here they are very much mistaken if they do not favor one standard of value just as they favor one standard of length, one standard of weight, and one standard of criminal responsibility for law-breakers, even though these law-breakers be prize-fighters or white-suppers. We need hardly explain that we have no personal feeling against Governor Matthews, for we hold him to be a most estimable gentleman; but we should say that of all men in the State, he is just the one who is most ignorant of public opinion, or least sensitive to it; if we may judge by his attitude toward Roby. If he would inquire among knowing men of his own party he would learn that his course in this particular is absolutely without support, and is often disapproved by them as being such that a man would take who is bent on political suicide.

## POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

THE most support which will be lent to Congress and the Administration should in itself be stimulating. There has been almost a compensation for the anxiety and distress of the past few months in the patriotic spirit with which the people of the country have discussed the serious problems of the hour. It is not often that the people proceed so earnestly and so intelligently to the consideration of financial or economical problems. These have been the topics of discussion among people of all conditions. The journals of the country have reflected their interest in contributions from men of all classes, and some shrewd and interesting suggestions have been offered. There has been comparatively little politics in all this; or, to put it better, it has shown an appreciation of the higher and truer politics without the intrusion of partisanship.

Exceptions to the general rule in this matter emphasize the point. Ex-Speaker Reed, for instance, prophesies that Congress will accomplish nothing; and yet we find Senator Quay, who has never been open to the accusation of partisanship, saying that the present state of the country's finances is not due to the tariff issue. Mr. Quay is in favor of a tariff measure that will receive the approval of both parties—whereas he may be idle, but at the same time, from such a source, it carries encouragement. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has abandoned its partisanship in order to discuss the money question unhampered, and with the opening of Congress it retires to its shell. It says there are indications that Mr. Cleveland proposes "to rely upon the Republicans for active and effective cooperation with one faction of the Democratic party against another," and continues:

He will not be disappointed in the respect that the Republican vote will be mostly cast for the repeal of the Sherman law and for other objects approved by the sentiment of their party; but if he supposes that he is going to be allowed to use those votes at his pleasure for the promotion of his political desires and projects, he is sadly mistaken. The party lines will be strictly drawn as often as the opportunity comes to expose the hypocrisy of professions and the inefficiency of Democratic methods and practices.

It is not likely that Mr. Cleveland is depending greatly upon the aid of Republican votes to help him promote causes which are essentially partisan; but the question of the hour does not belong to this class.

## SENATOR TURPIE AND THE SHERMAN LAW.

WE sincerely hope that Senator Turpie has been misreported, and that he will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. It is not easy to understand how he can do anything else. If he has kept at all in touch with his constituents he must know that they are overwhelmingly against that wretched piece of legislation. This is a matter which he could easily settle for himself. But we are satisfied that the people of Indiana are practically unanimous for repeal. And this is so without distinction of party. The Senator should, therefore, be very sure he is right before he concludes to fly in the face of the popular sentiment. Is he clear upon this subject? Does he think that the Sherman law has worked well? Is he of the opinion that it has been a good thing for silver? If he is firmly persuaded that the law is a wise one, there is only one thing for the people to do, and that is, not to ask him to vote against his convictions (that would be an insult to a man of Mr. Turpie's character), but to educate him. The time is short, but much can be done.

Some of the work the gentleman can do himself. He can study the President's message, which is a masterly indictment of our present policy. We hope he will do this, and do it with an open mind. He can take the time to review the financial chapters of the standard works on Political Economy in the light of our present situation. He will not find a single man, entitled to speak as an authority, who does not condemn in the strongest terms the idea which is at the basis of our present silver legislation. We would especially urge him to read the letter from Professor Perry, of Williams College, which we related in Monday's NEWS. Let him reflect carefully upon the practice of buying silver which we do not need with gold which we do need. Why should we continue it? There can be but one answer—to keep the Western silver mines open. Will that excuse him for voting to wreck the financial interests of the country?

The people can do effective educational work. It does not take long for a letter to reach Washington; and every man in Indiana who is interested in this question—and who is not—should write to the Senator and let him know just how he feels, and why he feels so. The time has come for placing our financial system upon a sound basis, and we should all do whatever we can to bring about that result. But nothing whatever can be done until we are rid of what the Chicago convention of 1892 called "a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, ashamed for its speedy repeal." That means the Sherman law. It is for this "cowardly makeshift" that Senator Turpie proposes to vote. He should hear from his constituents in no uncertain tones.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES SHERMAN says: "It is the wisest message ever presented to the country. We as disinterested do not oppose it. The President's reference to the

labor question is the wisest yet." This is one of those wholly unaccountable speeches of which much able men than Mr. Simpson are sometimes guilty. The message may be fallacious, all wrong, false in its premises, or anything else Mr. Simpson pleases; but it is not weak. That is one fault that it certainly does not possess, for it is difficult to imagine a more powerful presentation of the President's side of the case. If Mr. Simpson really does feel the message a weak one, he has given us a surprisingly accurate measure of his own mind.

THE arrangement which the city has made with the New York Life Insurance Company to protect the 7-30 bonds, is continuing the condition that prevailed before attempts at refunding were made, with the difference that a good, round commission has to be paid to the insurance company. It is costly business, but responsibility for which at this time can be laid at no man's door, since other cities are in the same condition, it being impossible to float bonds now. Avoiding the possibility of owners of the bonds demanding payment and not getting it, the city can continue under this arrangement until relief sets in in the shape of restored confidence, which we all are at rights to expect. The failure of the proposition to call for the bonds, the proper action of Congress. When this time of restored confidence shall come, bonds of the city of Indianapolis, it is not too much to expect, can be sold at even less than 4½ per cent. Happy for us if it prove true. We may then be able to make good the difference that the failure of the proposition shall have cost us. This, of course, does not relieve the Council from the original responsibility in refusing to accept the trial offer, as they might be called, of selling the bonds at 4 per cent. It has been maintained that this could not have been done. So be it. If the Council had anticipated the attempt, responsibility would not have rested upon it. As it is there remains the fact that an offer to try and secure 4 per cent. was made, and the offer refused.

IN the two Conrads of Harrison county were Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, we believe they would not only suppress Roby, but that during their administration White Capism in Indiana would fall into innocuous desuetude.

THE trouble with Ohio Democrats is that they have the silver phobias to shoulder. For this reason candidates are not stumbling over each other to secure the nomination plum.

IT is time to stop all financial experiments. It is a comfort to know that the President stands in the way of the enactment of any compromise measure.

IT is noted by an observant correspondent that the Senators are, with few exceptions, wearing their blackest and hottest clothes at the midsummer season. There is thought to be a tendency to black and so long as clothes are an essential element in the dignity of the Upper House the members are not likely to wear white cloth.

SENATOR TELLER ought to employ a conscientious editor to hold down his speeches before he delivers them.

WHERE tobacco was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, it was worth its weight in silver.—Current Item.

HAD it not been for a conspiracy of "goldbugs" and the combined efforts of England and Wall street, the ratio could always have been maintained.

UNRELIABLE are lonely for the patter of tin-shoes.

THE silver men are weakening. They are now willing to admit that gold is worth 17, 18, 19 or 20 times as much as silver, just as Congress may resolve. It was only two or three weeks ago that they were swearing that the 16 to 1 ratio was the only possible one. But now any one of an assortment of ratios will do, and they really do not know what silver is worth until Congress tells them.

SENATOR TELLER and the other statesmen who assure us that Congress can not do anything in a hurry, and that no legislation need be expected for sixty days or so, do not seem to realize that the President can do things in a hurry, and he can make a good deal of trouble in sixty days. In view of this fact, we do not think that even an undignified haste on the part of Congress would cause people to have any less respect for that honorable body.

WE have been waiting for Henry W. Blair to be rediscovered, and an enterprising correspondent has been his Columbus. Mr. Blair has been found on a back seat in the Lower House of Congress. It is said that this erstwhile Senator has been "slumming" in New York, and that he is really a party leader with information on immigration. The country will note this blinding condition of Mr. Blair with dismay and apprehension. While in the Senate, he gave frequent evidence of a bicycle-sleazy speed at time-wasting which has never been equalled.

LET the tree toads bring rain, or forever hereafter let their peepers.

THE silver advocates are willing to accept a new ratio. If it were granted them, how long would it be before Congress would have to be called in extra session again to arrange another ratio?

MR. PORTER, of that radical Republican organ, the New York Press, complains that the country has lost \$100,000,000 since the inauguration of Cleveland. Mr. Porter omitted one loss which must to him seem of far greater value than it all—the loss of his job in Washington.

IN the light of the present critics of President Cleveland, who were wont to declare that he was a pessimist and that his public utterances had always been tinged with undue solemnity, are haunting in their opinions for renovation.

A CHICAGO paper prints a picture of the Hon. William Bradley Poole which will cause a riot in the West, if the people over there ever see it.

BREWSTER, Peffer and their ilk are not bi-metallic; they are silver monometallists, though it seems they have not sufficient comprehension to see it.

SENATOR HILL, of whom we have recently heard pleasantly, has introduced the following bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted that Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the redemption of the same," be, and for other purposes, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This repealing act, however, is not to be construed as an abrogation of the silver standard, but the policy of the country shall be established, and to the accomplishment of that and the efforts of the Government shall be steadily and safely directed.

We move to amend by striking out the entire second section. Will Mr. Dana's expertise accept the amendment?

WRITE another itching sensation in the southern part of the State, and a beautiful series of prize-fights opening out before us at Roby, to say nothing of the constantly recurring murders within the shadow of the Soldiers' Monument, we can not help wondering whether civilization is not a failure. But is the thing we have really civilization?

THERE must be something in people's faces. Since George Francis Tracy's arrival in Chicago the attendance at the Fair has been declining.

NO compromise on the silver question! Foreign nations will never adopt a bi-metallic standard if this country by an inflexible financial policy enables them to swell their currencies with United States gold.

## The Land of Dreams.

The twilight deepens, the shadows creep,  
The moonlight quivers in silver beams,  
And the stars step in the boat of sleep  
And drift to the shadowy land of dreams.

Oh! mystic land, where the dead return,  
And the warm lips cling in the deathless  
And the tears are not—and the weary learn  
That anguish dies in the arms of bliss.

After in that lovely unknown land  
Ambition clutches the flower of fame,  
And fortune reaches her golden hand,  
And pure and white is the soul of shame.

The shackles fall from the prisoner there—  
The peasant sits on the throne, a king;  
The blind eyes open to all that's fair,  
And deaf ears hear and the dumb lips sing.

Dreams? Who can tell what messengers  
Around us all in the hush of night?  
When the form lies still as the soulless clay  
And the soul comes through love and light.

And who can say but the land of dreams  
Is the land of the living after all?  
And who can say the stars are not  
Is only a dream when the shadows fall.

—Mattie Bonner in Philadelphia Ledger.

"SCRAPES."

IT is impossible to run at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the sea.

"Is Barton rich?" "Well, only relatively so. He has a rich aunt."—Puck.

The ruins of a house built entirely of shells have been found in Arizona.

Pet dogs are now dyed to harmonize with the prevailing tint of their mistress's bonnets.

The law is like the ocean. The greatest trouble with it is its breakers.—(Rocheester Democrat.)

"Timothy" grass is so called because first extensively cultivated by Timothy Hanson, a Michigan farmer.

The village of Millbrook, in Dutchess county, New York, counts eleven millionaires among its residents.

A medical experience figures that the United States has the highest death rate from diphtheria—48 in 100,000.

An apple tree, which is claimed to have borne fruit for the last century, is still bearing in an orchard near Lenoir, N. C.

The eleven children born to a woman in a new four-month near to the supposed site of Calvary, and close to the Damascus gate at Jerusalem.

The total product of the Mexican silver mines from their opening by the Spaniards to the independence of the country in 1821 was \$2,363,932,000.

More than forty million young trees, it is officially reported, have been planted in Switzerland in the last seven years in the effort to "re-forest" that country.

A "wonderfully active" man, aged 103 years, is reported living in Romania, Tex. He is said to not only read without glasses, but recently defeated two young men in a boat race.

After (after long search)—Well, here it is! I wonder why one always finds a thing in the last place one hunts for it? Bright Boy—I guess his cause after folks find him.

Foreigners (on "suburban train")—Who is that distinguished looking gentleman, showing so much attention to that ordinary looking woman beside him? Bither—Oh, that is Dr. Fitz-Simmons, learning from town with a new coat.—LIFE.

Like the mosquito, the African tsetse makes its living by biting and sucking blood. It is a most annoying insect, and a man, it is said to be invariably killed, the sooner or later, by any domestic animal attacked, except goats and donkeys.

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The territory of Montana, between Germany and Belgium, was made independent in 1814. It has one million, no army, no elections, a territory of about two square miles and a population of about 2,000.

One of ten members of the Senate, and the mayor is appointed by two delegates, one from Germany and one from Belgium. The mayor appoints the Senate.

Buildings which were erected thirty years ago and more on the Cornstock for mining purposes at great expense have lately been torn down and their machinery sold for old junk. Salaries of superintendents then ranged from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year. In late years a great reduction was made in salaries consequent upon the small reduction of ore, and a leading superintendent who has been out of time from \$400 to \$200 a month, is now lucky to be paid that.—(New York Times.)

A young lady bookkeeper employed in an office at South Manchester, Conn., has been in the habit for some time past of giving the men in the office a party on lunch every day. Precaution is taken to lay a piece of paper under the meat to keep it from the floor. The other day, at lunch hour, when there was no meat, the lady begged for some in her most intelligent fashion, and at last, going to the waste paper basket, dragged forth her regular paper table cloth and laid it upon the floor.

There was an exciting time at Ninth and Race streets yesterday afternoon. The fat proprietor of a restaurant on Ninth street, who had been in the habit of serving a lunch every day, was in the habit of serving a lunch every day. The other day, at lunch hour, when there was no meat, the lady begged for some in her most intelligent fashion, and at last, going to the waste paper basket, dragged forth her regular paper table cloth and laid it upon the floor.

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## BURNS' BIGGEST SNAKE.

A Monster Boa Makes Matters Very Lively For Him.

NEW YORK, August 10.—There is a dingy, grimy, sawdusty, cobwebby little store down in Roosevelt street that beats a gold-cure establishment all to pieces. The proprietor's name is Burns. The men who purvey strong drink in that locality have no possible use for Mr. Burns, professionally. If one of their fag-end customers ever gets within hearing distance of Burns' he'll hear yells and hoots and things that bring horrible thoughts. If by mistake, he ever gets into Burns' during business hours, he'll hear yells and hoots and things that bring horrible thoughts. If by mistake, he ever gets into Burns' during business hours, he'll hear yells and hoots and things that bring horrible thoughts.

There are snakes in Burns' that look smart enough to read and write. Snakes of all sorts of spots and sizes and degrees of poison. Snakes in boxes, in trunks, in bags and in glass cages. Mr. Burns got from a White Sulphur Springs, N. H., however, the regular old papa snake, a boa constrictor. It is a snake that has been in London, whence he journeyed here. He is the old, original snake, Burns says, that ran the snake in the city. Burns says, that when he tried to transfer the big down stairs yesterday and get him in a box in the store for shipment, he found to his sorrow that the snake was in training. The reptile since his arrival has been in a most vicious mood, digesting a couple of rabbits which had been brought in by a customer. Burns says, that he is now up to move him at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and opened the door, he pulled up the lid of his cage and looked to see if it was the snake that had been brought to him. Seeing that it was an empty-handed man he oozed his shiny twenty-five feet of personality around and went to sleep again.

Burns, who is powerful, being six feet and two inches tall, grabbed the snake with both hands by the neck. The whole long, coiled body was in a most vicious mood, and the flat head was writhing back and forth and the hideous mouth, wide open, showed the double row of sharp teeth. The eyes were like great jet beads. Burns, however, was in and out as he started to get at the snake which he had been told to get. Burns called for his son James and a helper. They came running, and as the big proprietor was about to get the snake, he grabbed a section and held on with might and main. In the middle of the serpent, the young Burns was carrying, as big as the thick part of a young man, and the young man was putting his arm around the snake's head and worked their way down the snake still struggling and hissing. The third man secured the snake and took on new strength when his captors strove to get his powerful body into the cage. He wanted to put the tail in first and hold it there by the lid until the cover could be forced in, and then the cover would be closed and the snake would be free. The snake had a different idea. He tried to run, but he was held. He tried to knock him to the floor. It would about young Burns and the whole snake writhed in an effort to get out. Burns, however, was in and out as he started to get at the snake which he had been told to get. Burns called for his son James and a helper. They came running, and as the big proprietor was about to get the snake, he grabbed a section and held on with might and main. In the middle of the serpent, the young Burns was carrying, as big as the thick part of a young man, and the young man was putting his arm around the snake's head and worked their way down the snake still struggling and hissing. The third man secured the snake and took on new strength when his captors strove to get his powerful body into the cage. He wanted to put the tail in first and hold it there by the lid until the cover could be forced in, and then the cover would be closed and the snake would be free. The snake had a different idea. He tried to run, but he was held. He tried to knock him to the floor. It would about young Burns and the whole snake writhed in an effort to get out. Burns,















